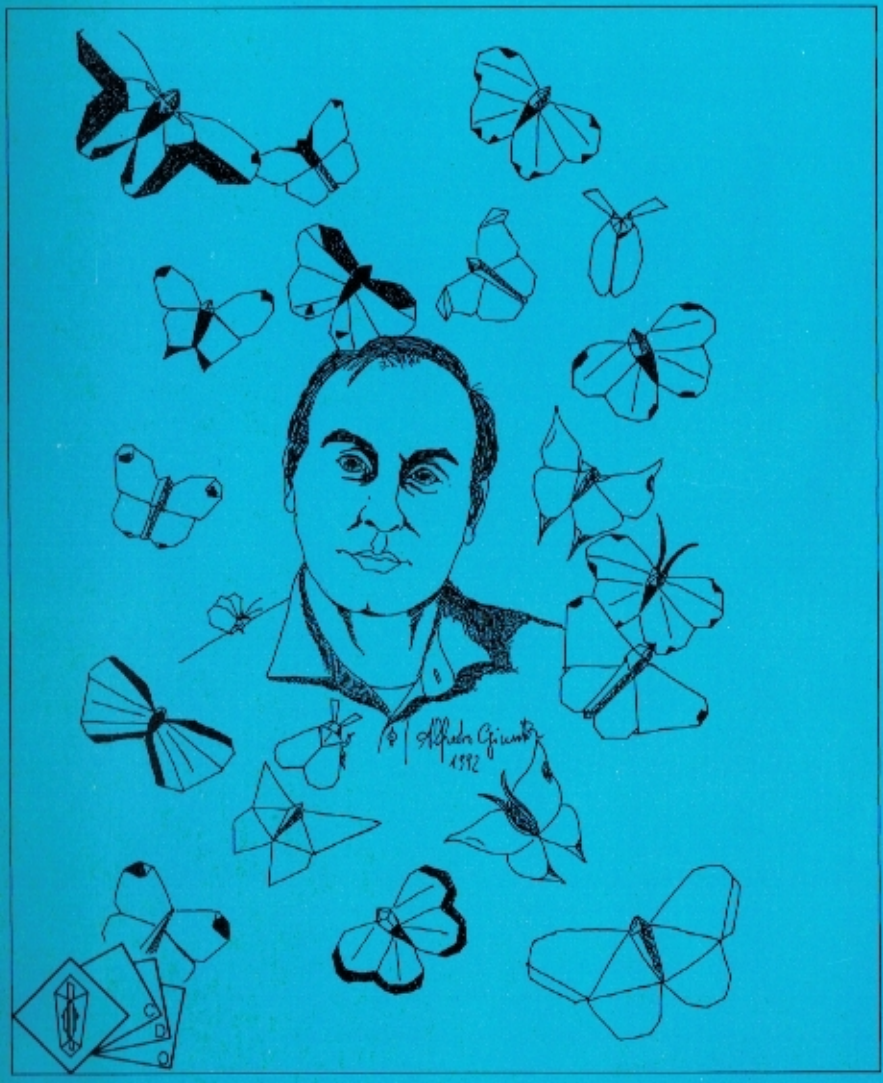
Q.Q.M.
N. 19

le farfalle

di alfredo giunta



Quaderno di Quadrato Magico
Supplemento a Q.M. n° 32
Direttore responsabile: Roberto Morassi
Redazione: Luciano Petino
Copertina: Alfredo Giunta
Disegni: Alfredo Giunta
Autorizzazione del Tribunale di Firenze n° 2835 del 21/3/80
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Le farfalle

di

Alfredo Giunta

PRESENTAZIONE

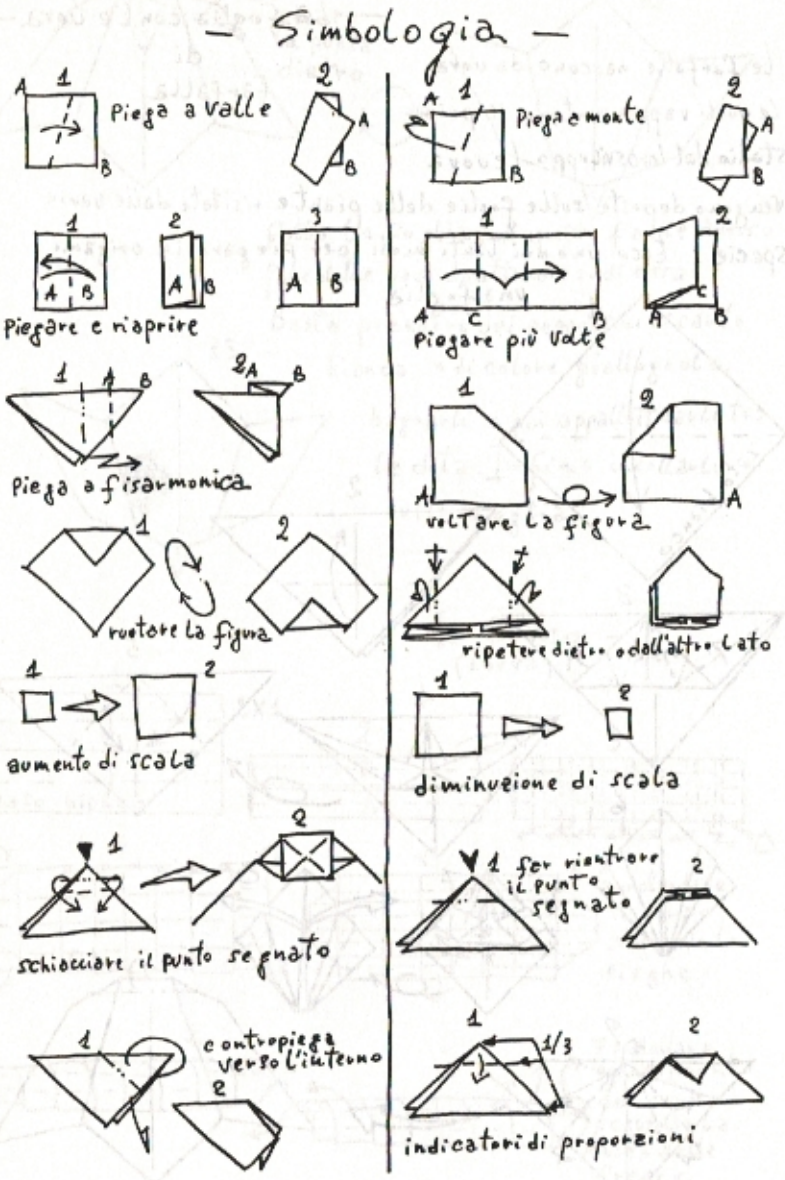
Siamo doppiamente grati ad Alfredo Giunta per questa monografia sulle farfalle.
In primo luogo per la velocitá, la precisione, la meticolositá con cui ha lavorato che ci permette di offrire puntuali ai soci 1993 del C.D.O. questo Q.Q.M. n° 19 di grande qualitá.
In secondo luogo perché nella rappresentazione delle sue farfalle ci svela, o ci ripropone, tante implicazioni che sono recondite o non del tutto esplicite nell'origami e nel fare origami.
Mentre seguiamo passo passo il suo lavoro dalla foglia con le uova al bruco, dalla crisalide alle farfalle nelle forme e varietá, nelle loro posizioni, nelle loro ambientazioni, abbiamo una dimostrazione di come l'origami riesce a interpretare e a rappresentare la realtá.
Scopriamo, o riscopriamo, che l'origami non é mai banale, e in un mondo di apparenti certezze e vacuitá come quello che ci circonda non é poco, che ha in sé una rinnovata curiositá, una discrezione, una immediatezza, una spontaneitá, una leggerezza che sono sue e di poche altre cose.
Nella sfida con la carta ci si sente un po' "bambini" e un po' "dei" : ecco un segreto dell'origami.

Raffaele Leonardi

INTRODUZIONE

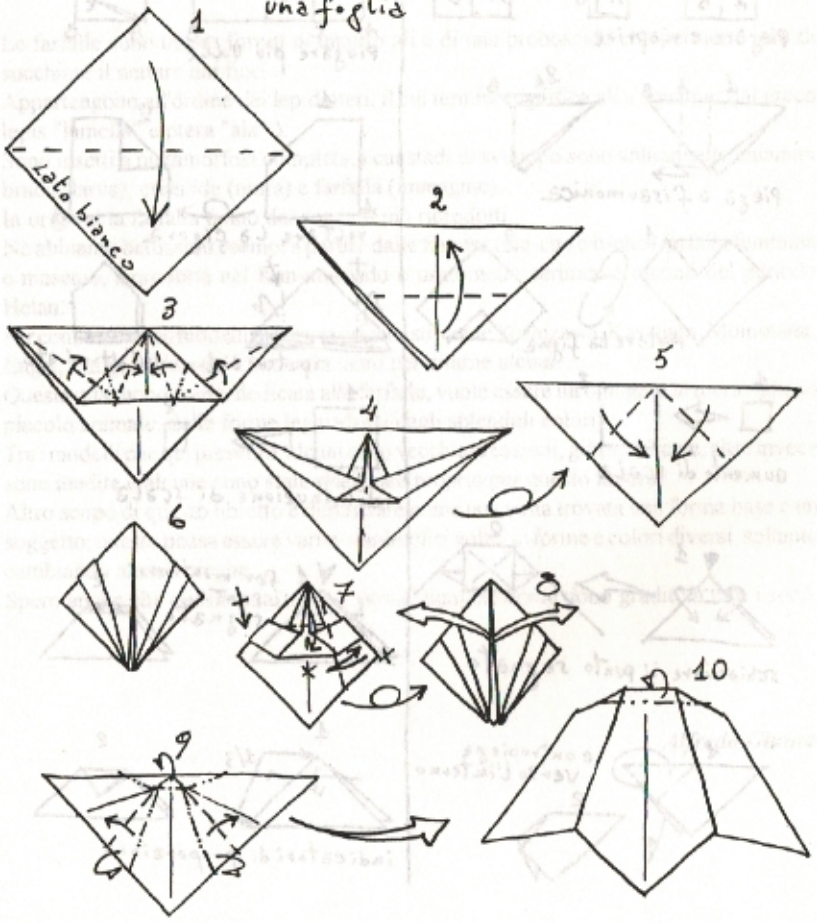
Le farfalle sono insetti forniti di quattro ali e di una proboscide che permette loro di succhiare il nettare dai fiori.
Appartengono all'ordine dei lepidotteri, il cui termine significa ali a squame (dal greco lepis "lamella" e ptera "ala").
Sono insetti a metamorfosi completa, i cui stadi di sviluppo sono solitamente chiamati bruco (larva), crisalide (ninfa) e farfalla (immagine).
In origami la farfalla é uno dei soggetti piú riprodotti.
Ne abbiamo bellissimi esempi a partire dalle famose (me-cho e o-cho) farfalla femmina e maschio, riprodotte nel Kan-no-mado e usate nelle cerimonie nuziali del periodo Helan.
Per continuare con modelli di famosi origamisti, come Yoshizawa, Kasahara, Momotami, Engel, Lang, il giovane Clemente, tanto per citarne alcuni.
Questa mia monografia, dedicata alle farfalle, vuole essere un omaggio al meraviglioso piccolo animale, dalle forme leggiadre e dagli splendidi colori.
Tra i modelli che qui presento, alcuni sono vecchie creazioni, giá pubblicate, altre invece sono inedite e alcune sono state realizzate proprio per questo lavoro.
Altro scopo di questo libretto é dimostrare come una volta trovata una forma base e un soggetto, questo possa essere variato molteplici volte, in forme e colori diversi, soltanto cambiando alcune pieghe.
Spero anche che questa mia "fatica" possa giungere come dono gradito a tutti i soci.

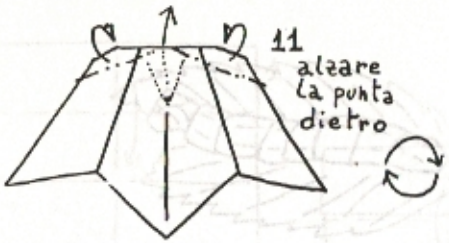
Alfredo Giunta



— La foglia con le uova — di farfalla

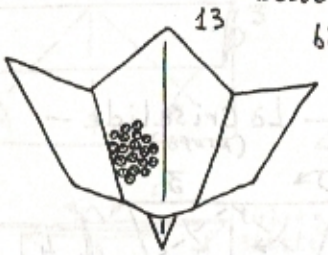
Le farfalle nascono da uova, le quali rappresentano il primo stadio del loro sviluppo. Le uova vengono deposte sulle foglie delle piante visitate dalle varie specie. Ecco uno dei tanti modi per piegare in origami una foglia



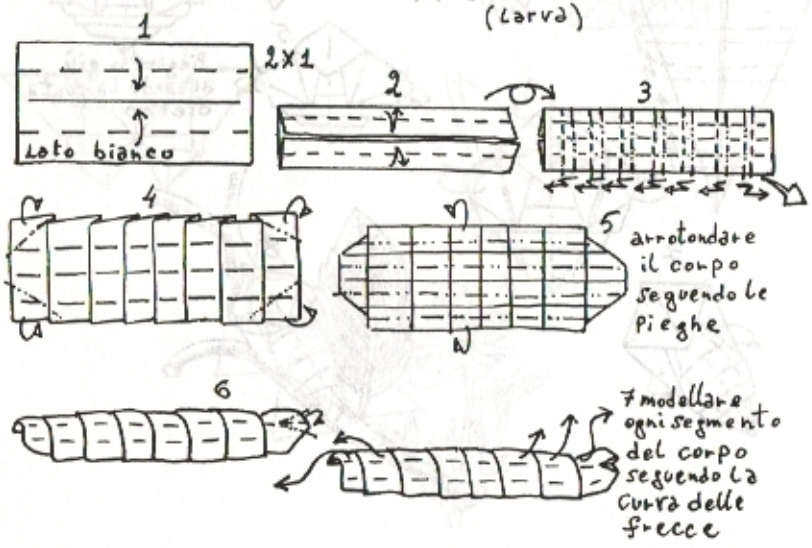


Fatta la foglia, è molto facile adesso fare delle uova da attaccare sul di essa

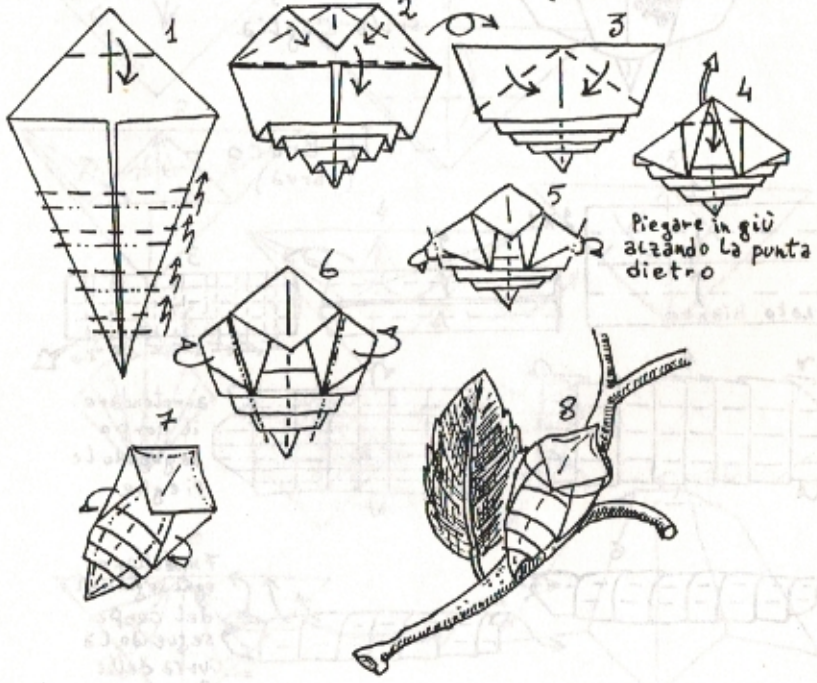
Basta prendere dei pezzettini di carta bianca o di colore giallognolo, bagnarli e poi appallottolarli tra le dita. Infine incollarli sulla foglia



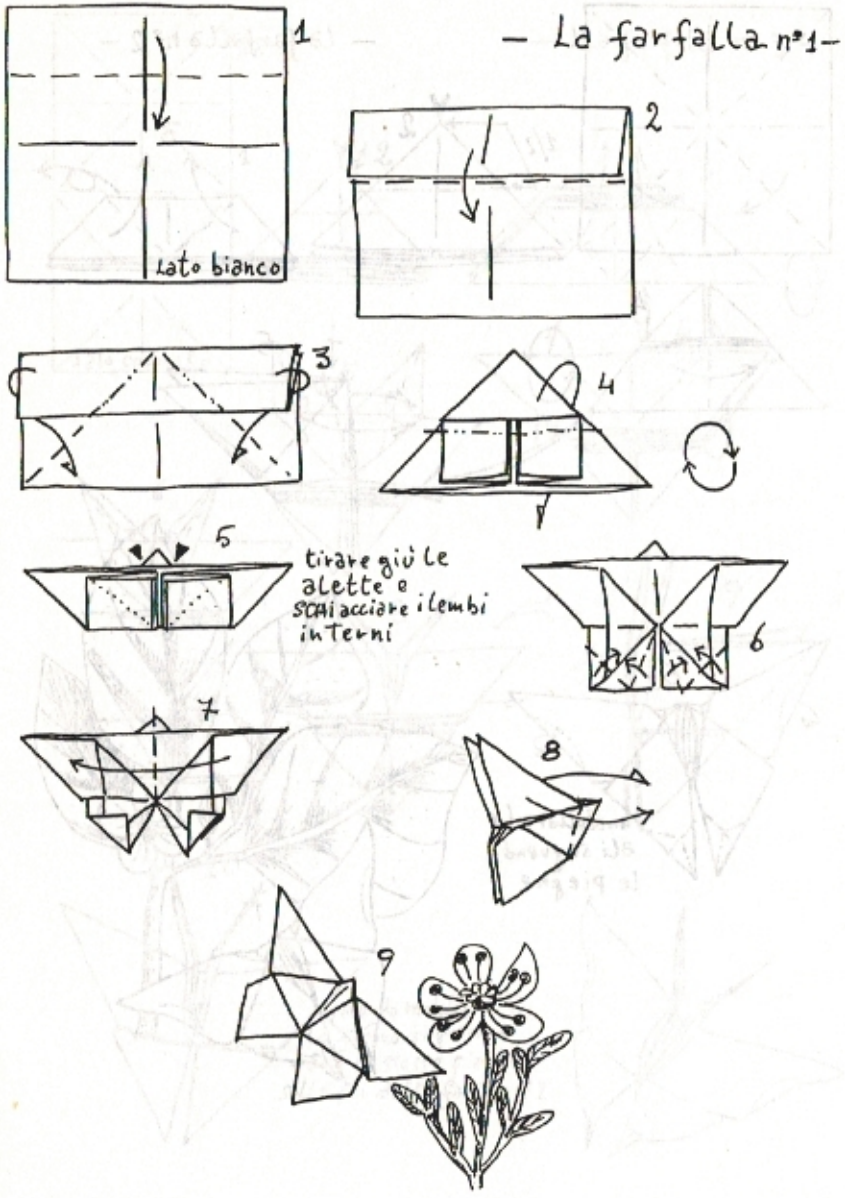
— Il Bruco — (Larva)



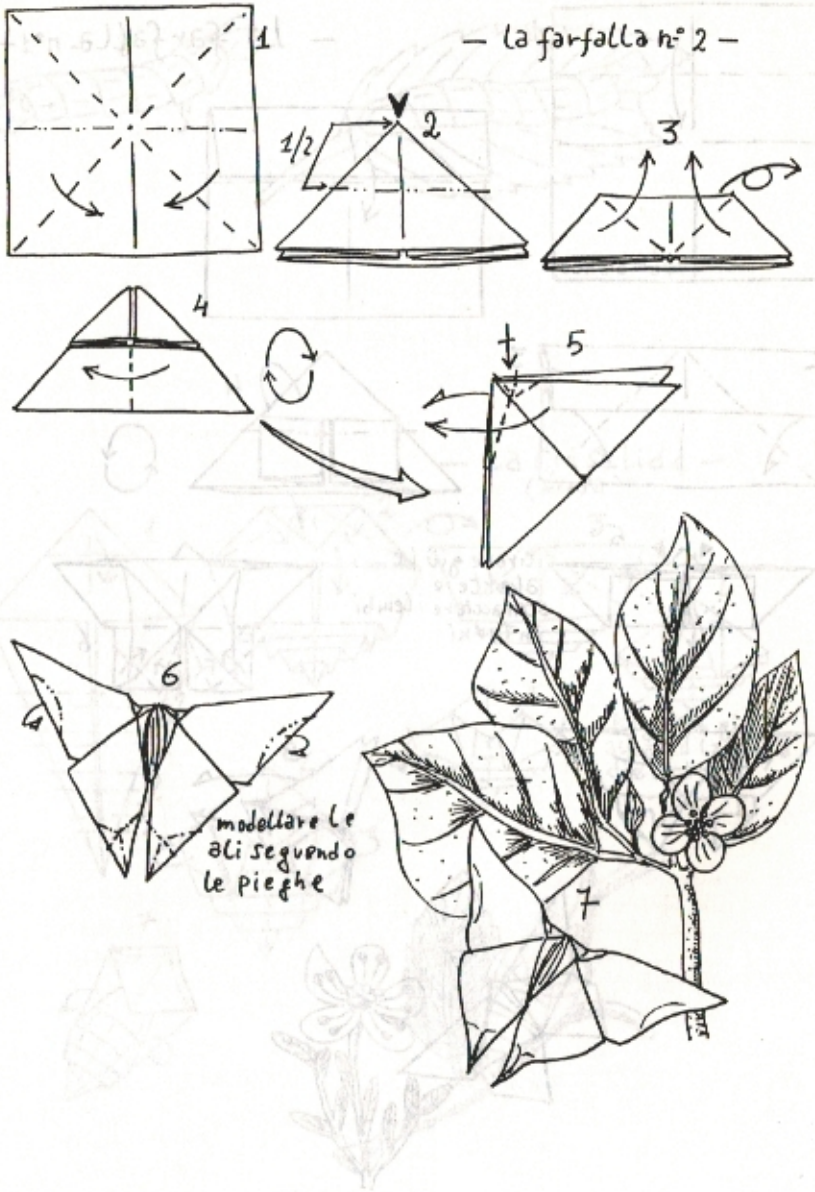
– La Crisalide –
(NINFA)



– La farfalla n°1 –



— la farfalla n° 2 —



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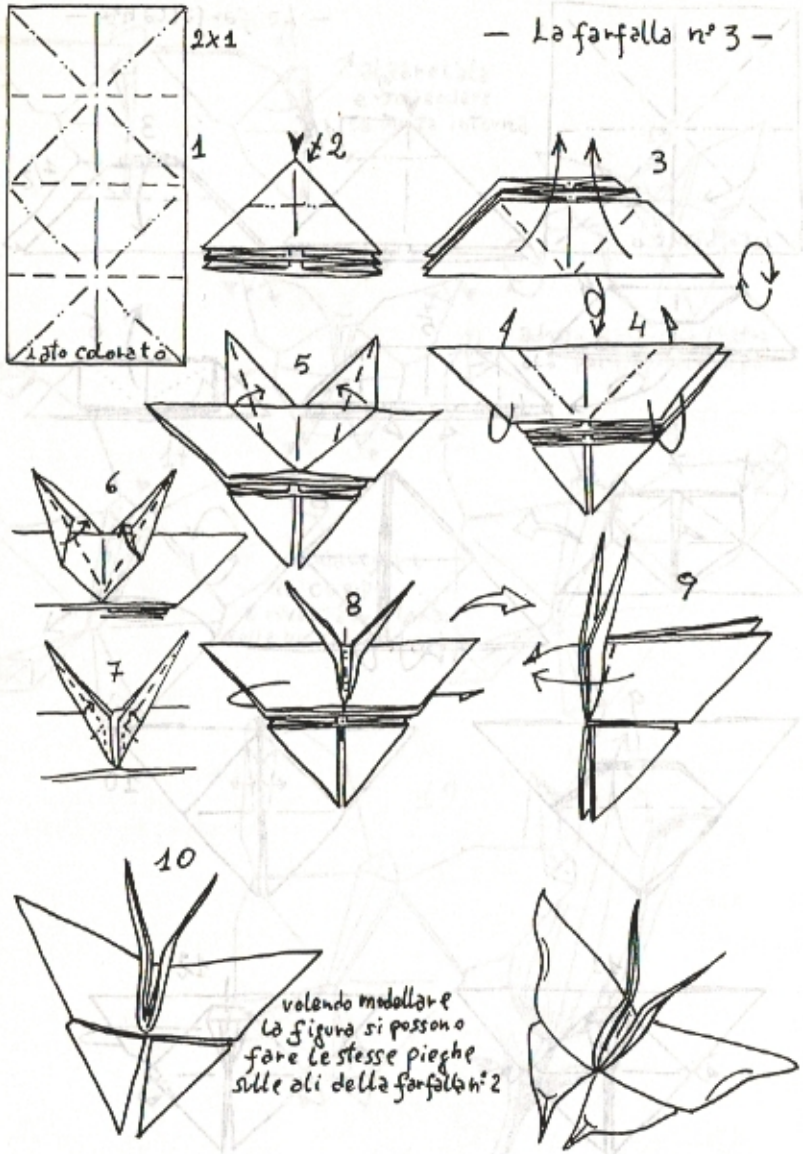

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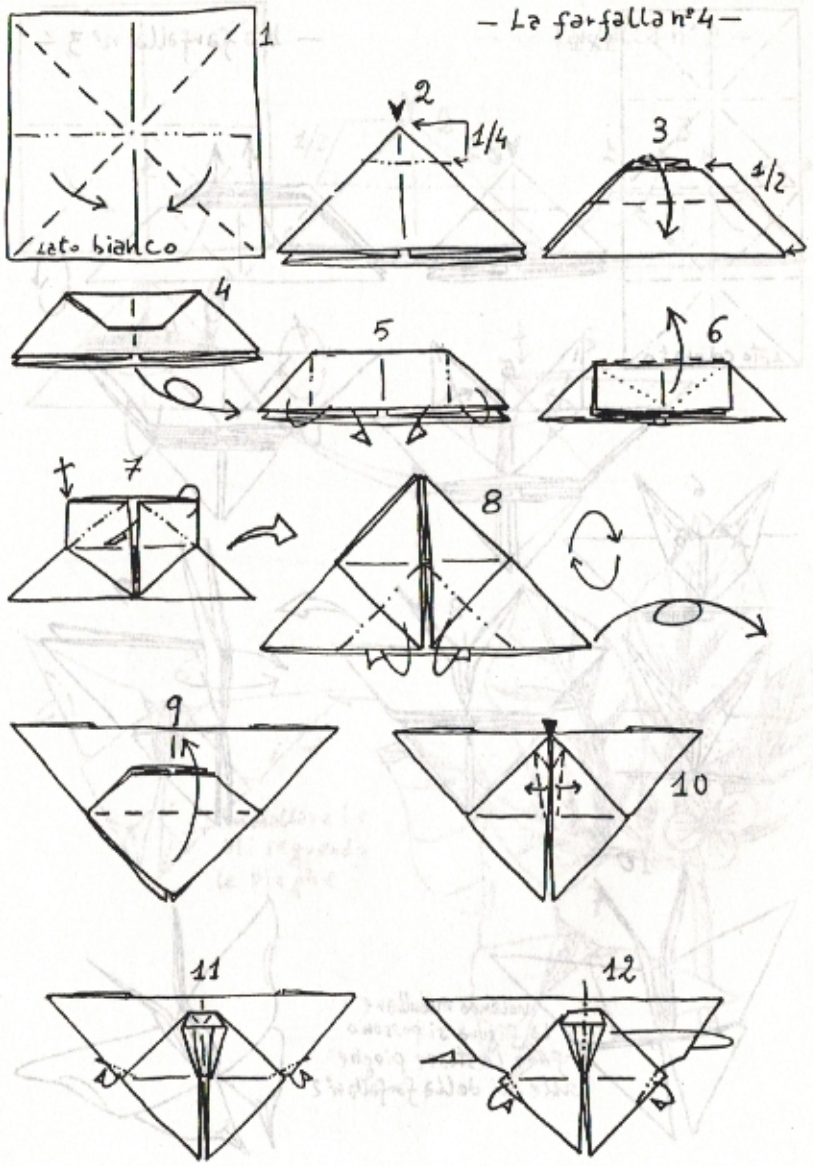
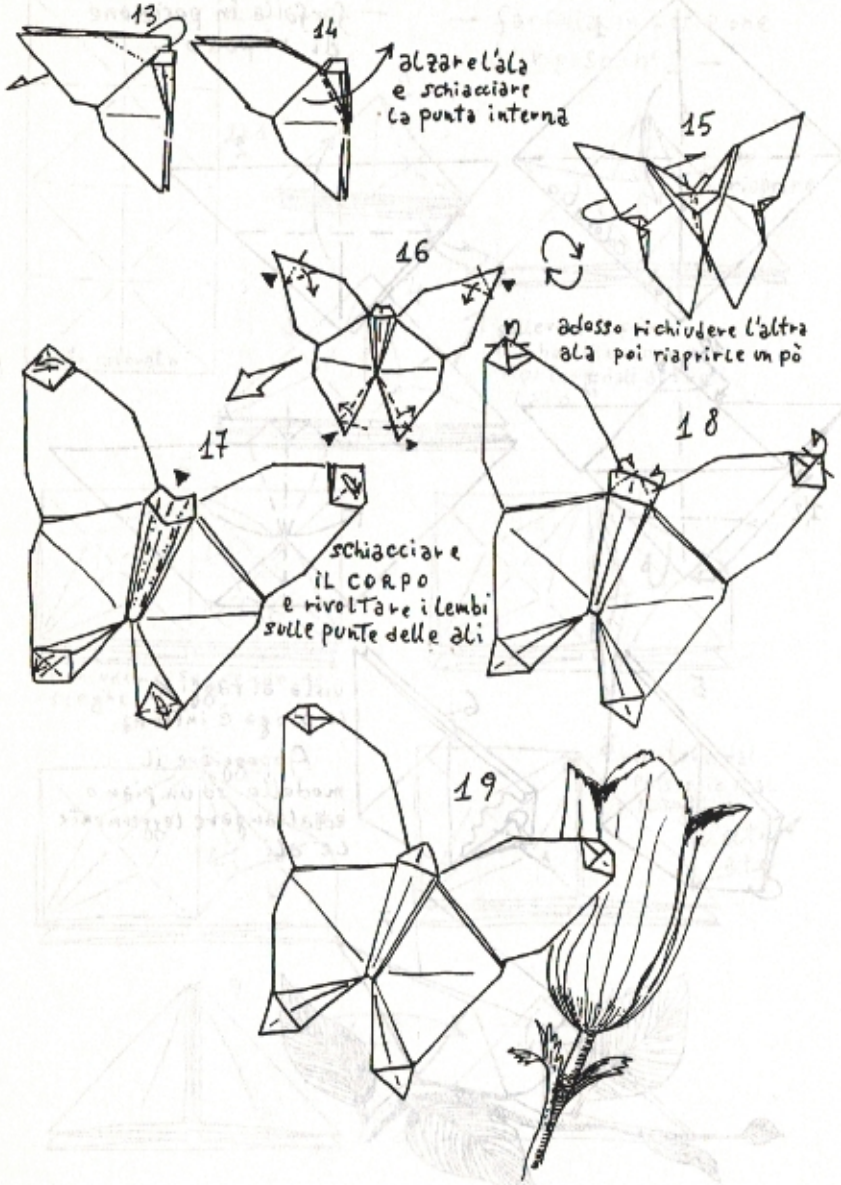
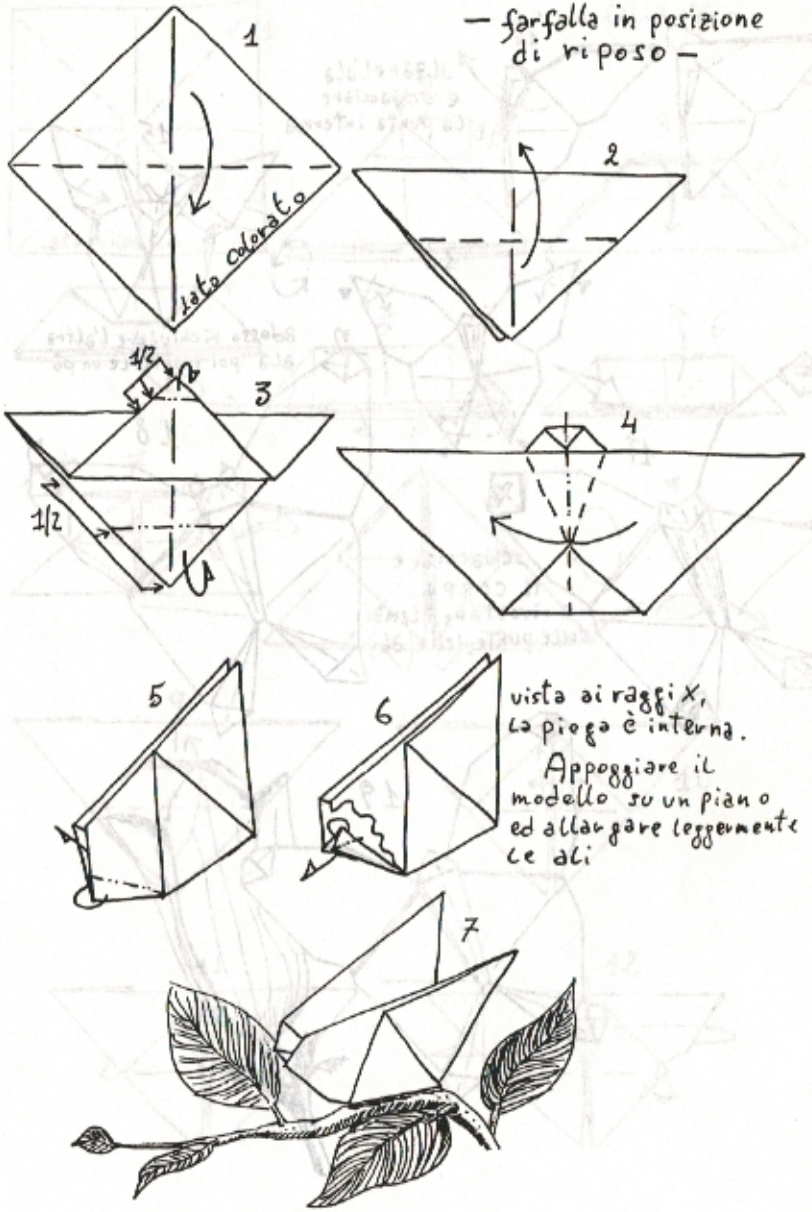
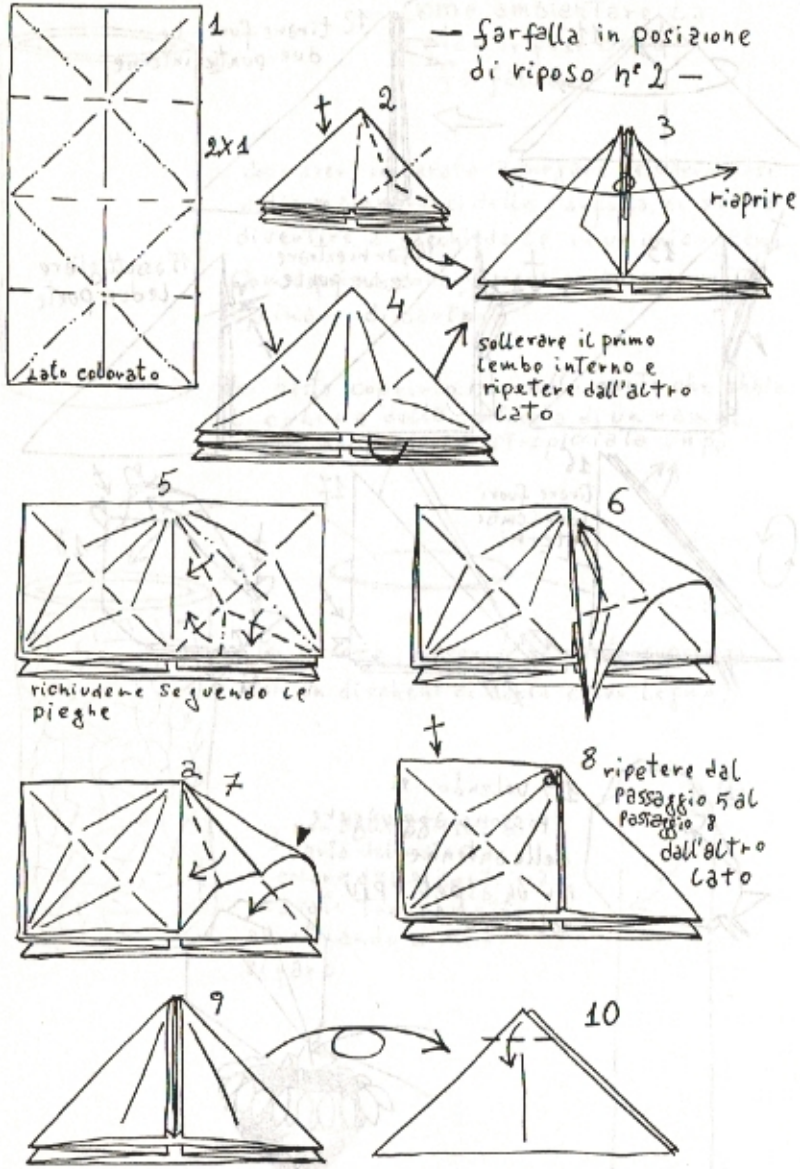


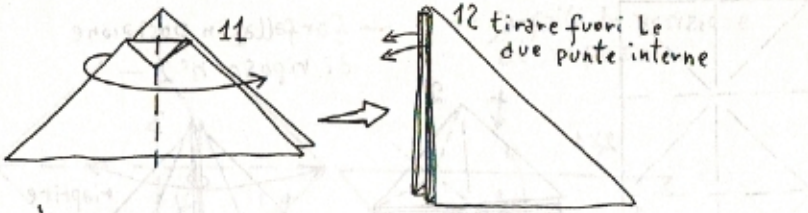


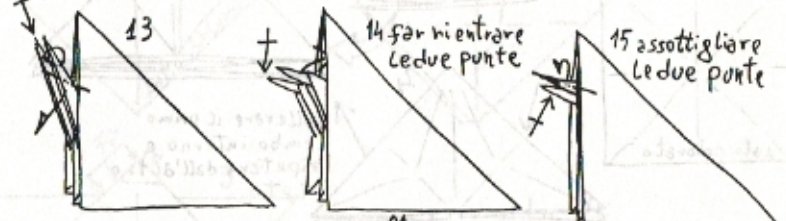
— farfalla in posizione di riposo —

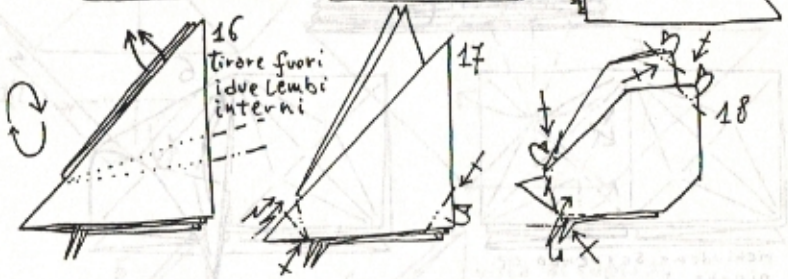


— farfalla in posizione di riposo nº 2 —

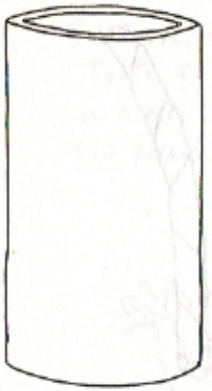








19 volendo si possono aggiungere delle antenne per un aspetto più realistico

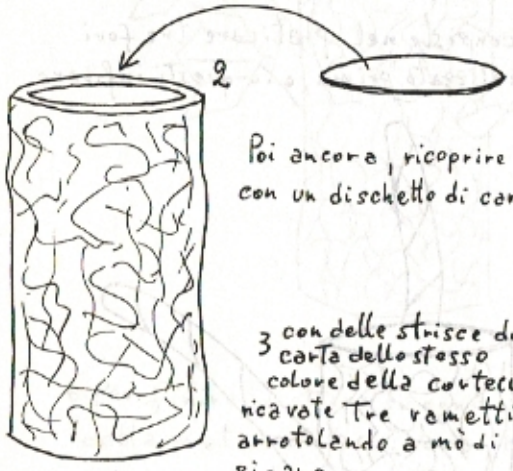


– Come ambientare la metamorfosi della farfalla –

dopo aver imparato a piegare le varie fasi della metamorfosi della farfalla, ci si può divertire a racchiuderle in un unica scena

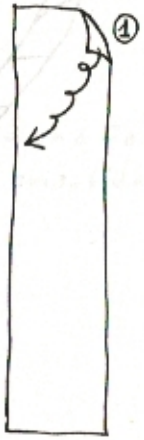
Come prima cosa, bisogna procurarsi un cilindro di cartone

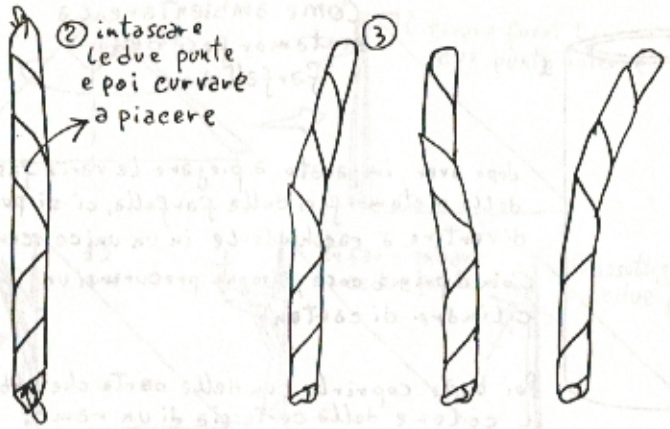
Poi basta coprirlo con della carta che abbia il colore della corteccia di un ramo, magari dopo averla stropicciata un pò



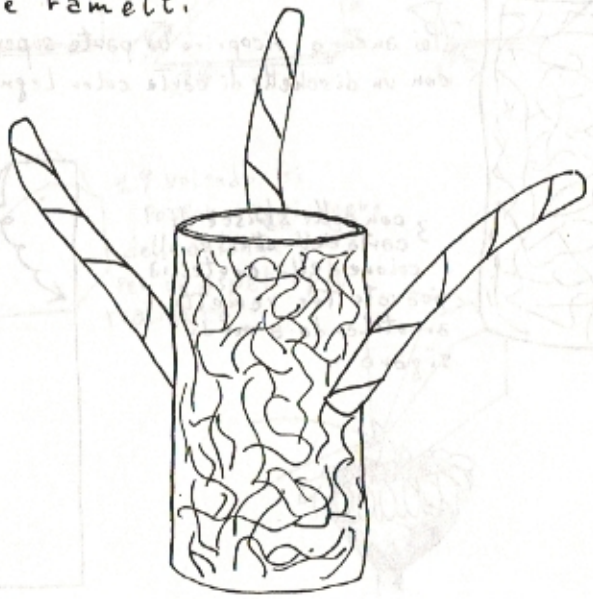
Poi ancora, ricoprire la parte superiore con un dischetto di carta color legno.

3 con delle strisce di carta dello stesso colore della corteccia, ricavate tre rametti arrotolando a mò di sigaro





4 La quarta fase consiste nel praticare tre fori nel tronchetto realizzato prima, e in questi infilare i tre rametti.

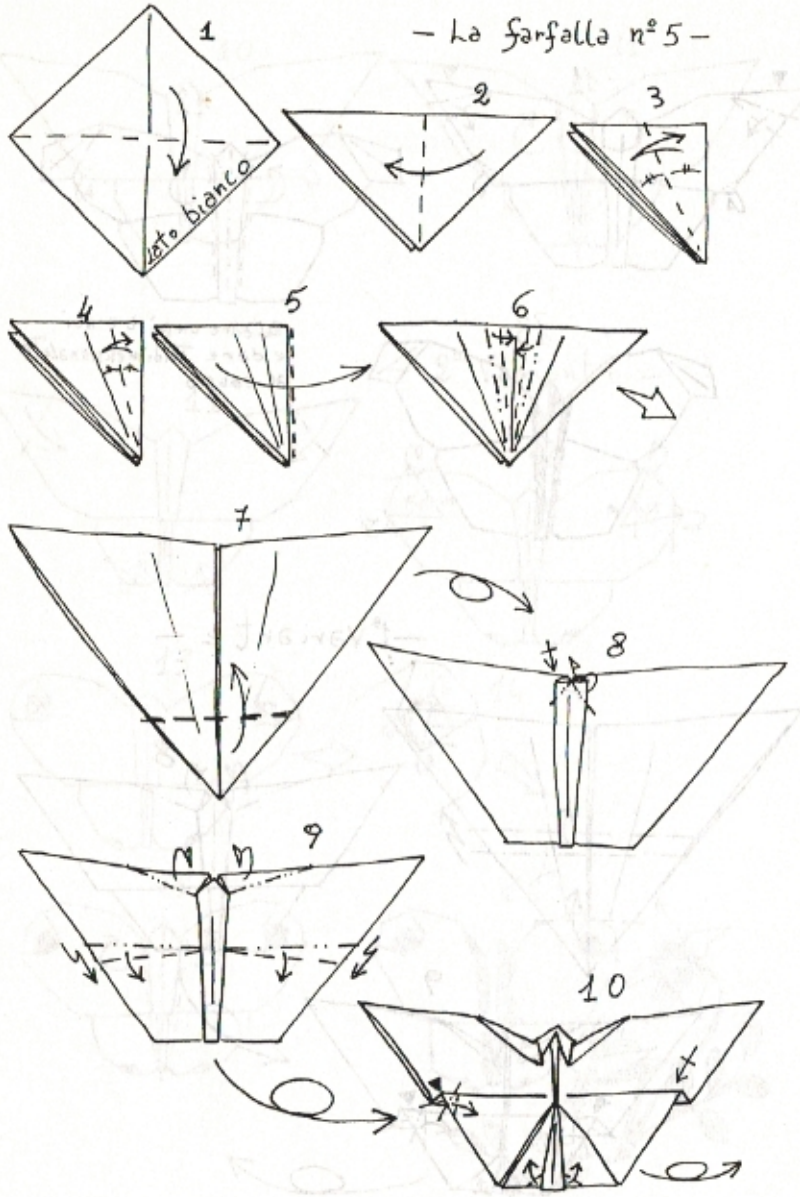


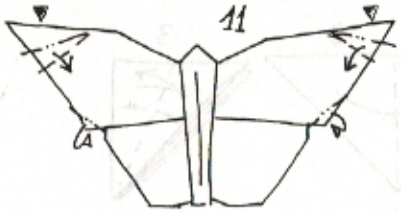
5 adesso, se non lo si è fatto prima, bisogna piegare tante foglie in misure diverse, e poi infilare il picciolo nelle tasche dei rametti. Le foglie più piccole vanno sistemate verso le punte

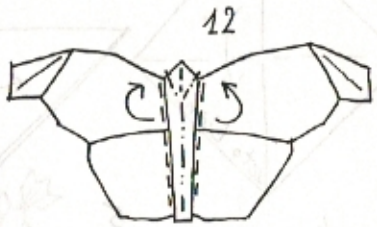
6 Per finire, mettere su ogni rametto una fase della metamorfosi: uova, bruco, crisalide e sul tronchetto l'insetto adulto.

così

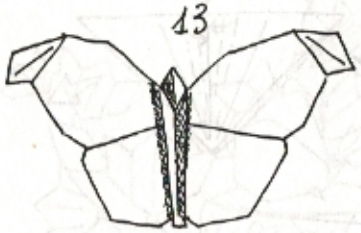
– La farfalla n° 5 –



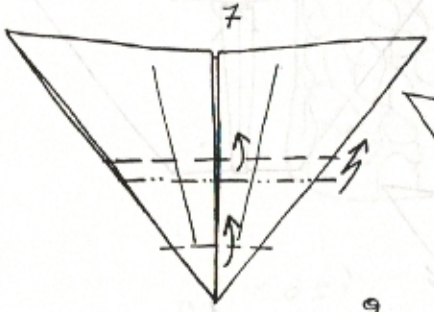


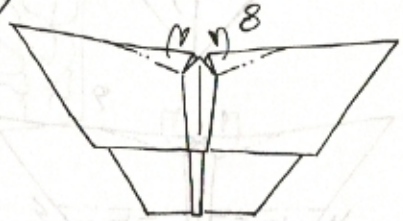


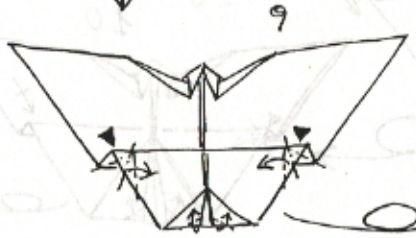
Alzare un pò le ali e dare tridimensionalità al corpo

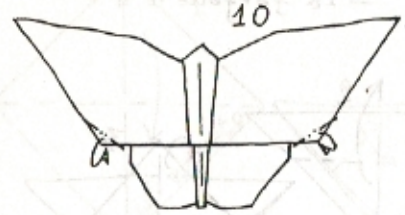


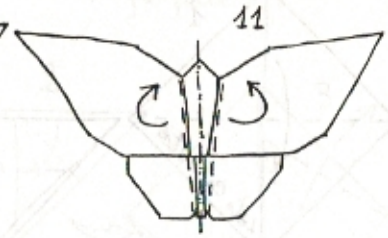
– 1ª variante –











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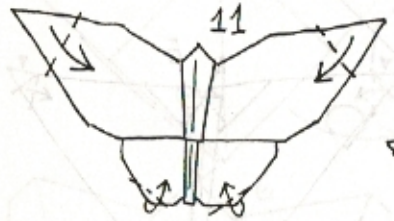
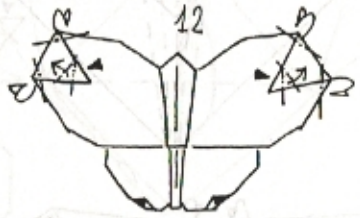
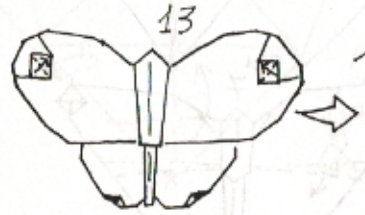
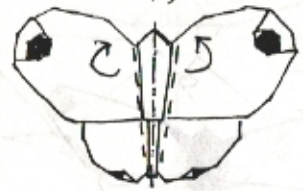
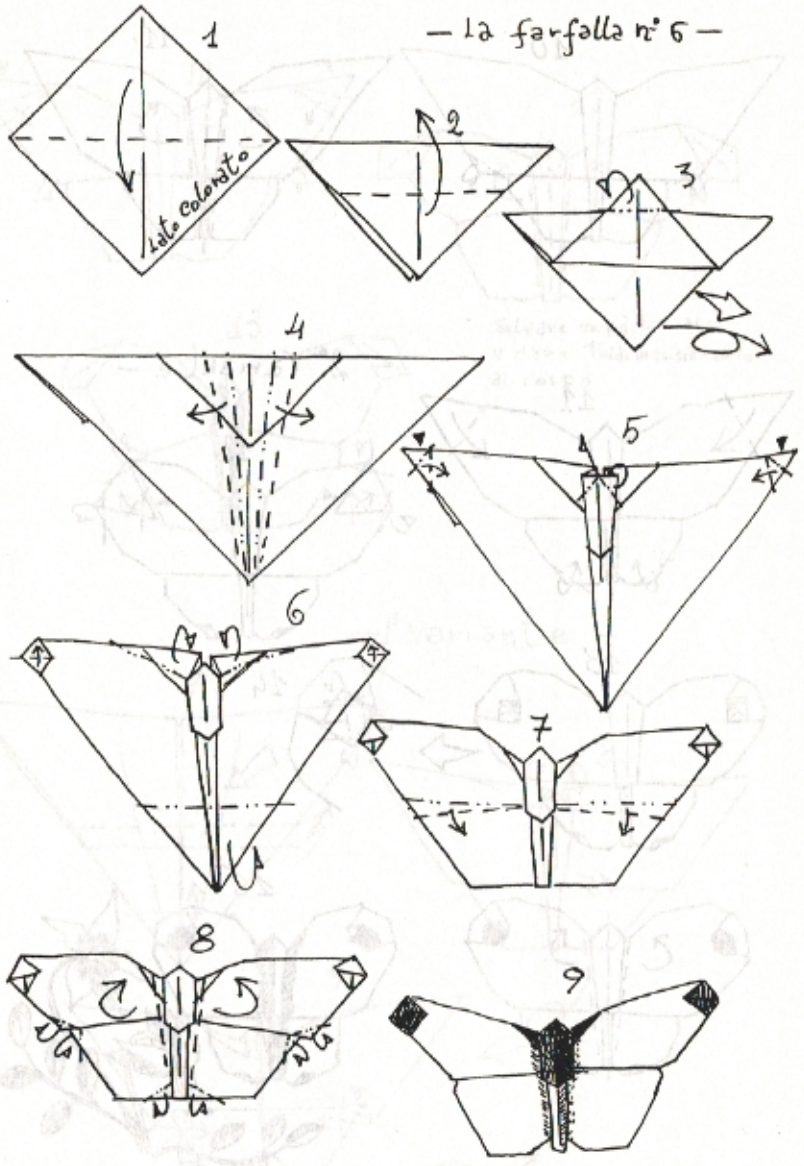








— La farfalla n° 6 —



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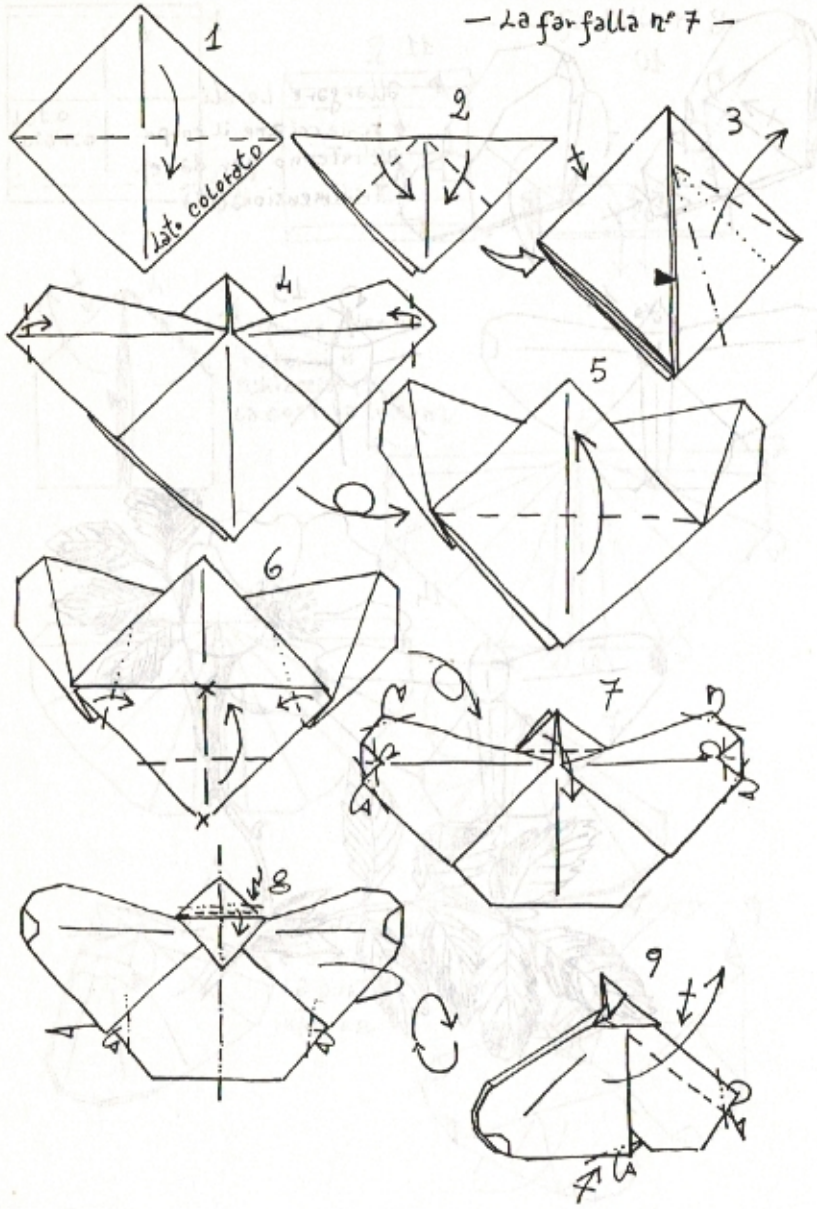

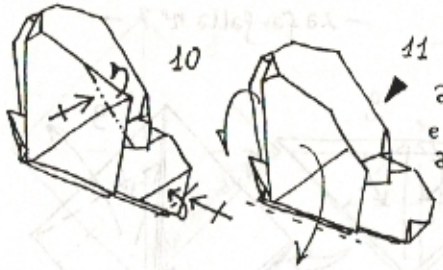
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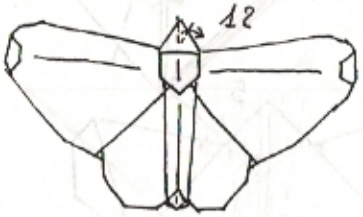
11
allargare le ali
e schiacciare il corpo
all'interno per dare
Tridimensionalità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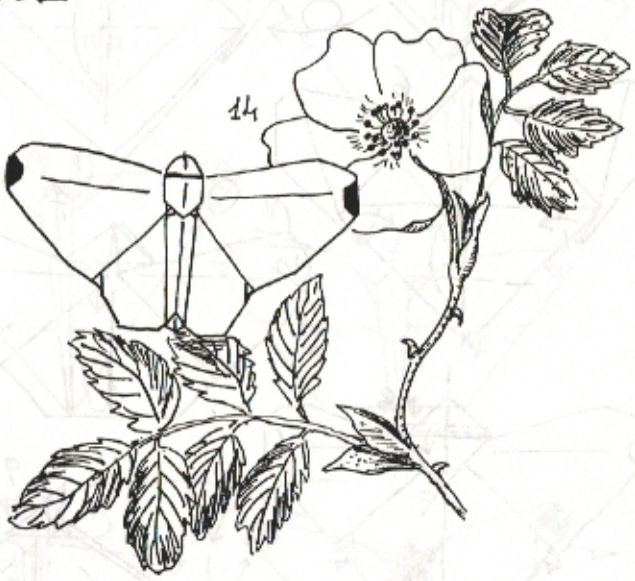
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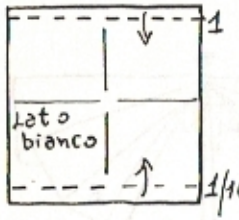
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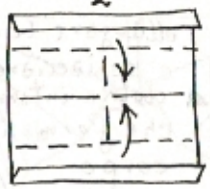
lato
bianco
1/16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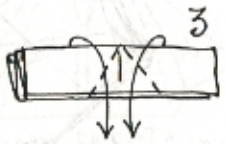
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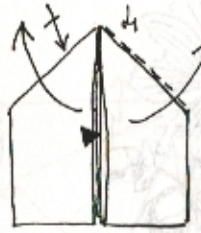
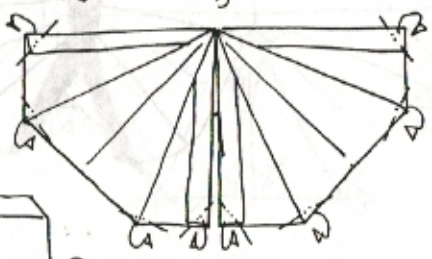

4
aprire i lembi
esterni e
schiacciare
la costola interna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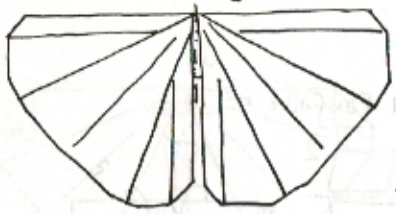
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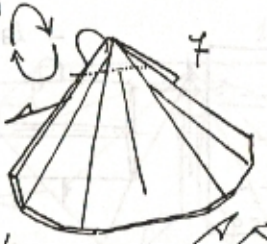
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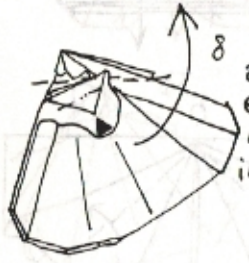
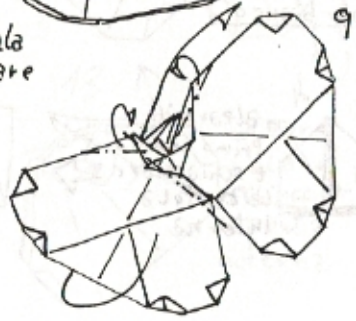
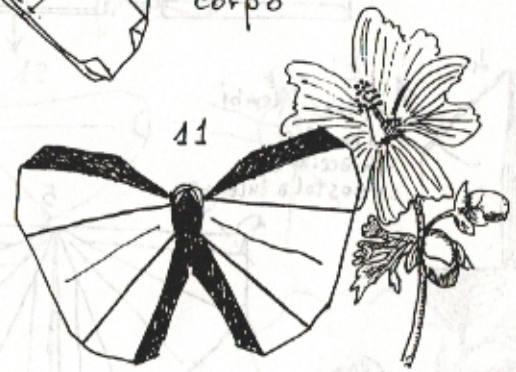

8
alzare l'ala
e schiacciare
la punta
interna


9

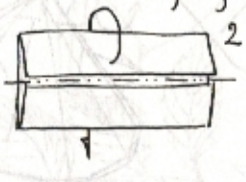
10

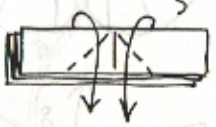
allargare le ali e schiacciare la costola interna che forma il corpo

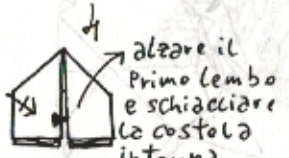
11

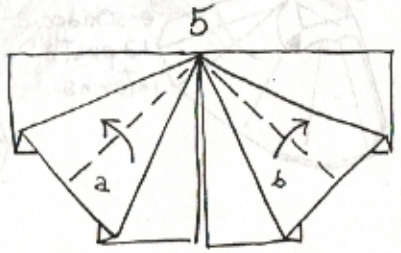


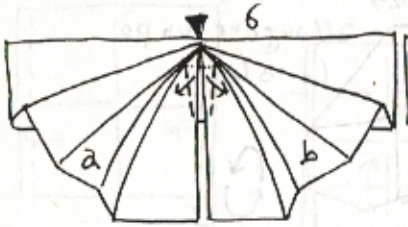
– La farfalla n° 9 –

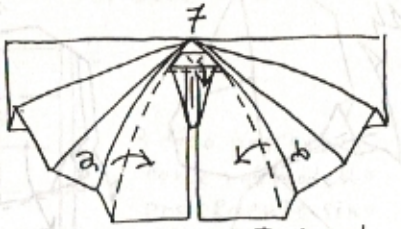




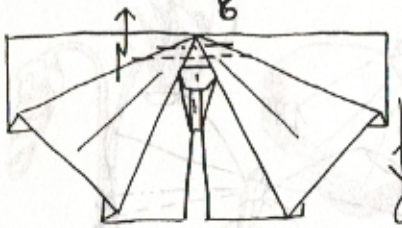


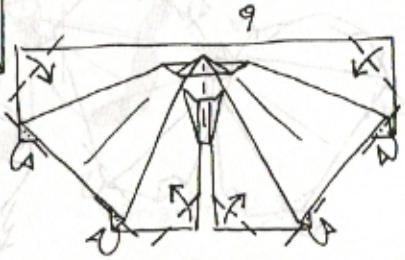


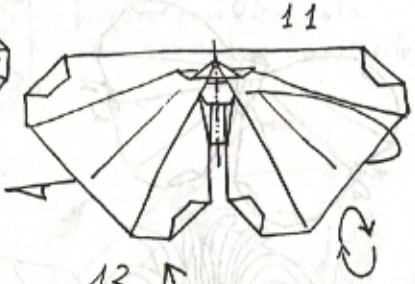


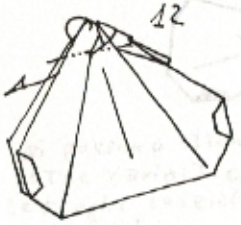


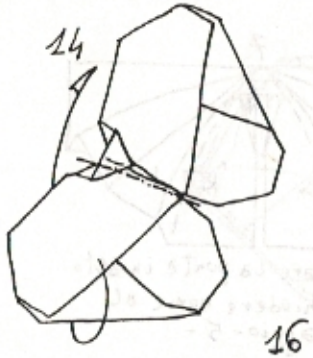
Piegare la punta in alto e richiudere come al passaggio - 5 -

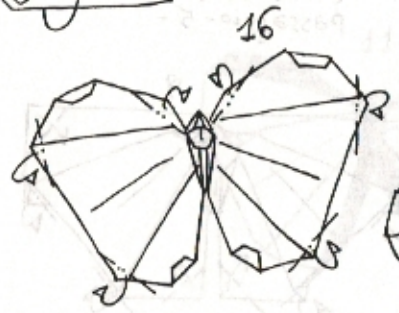


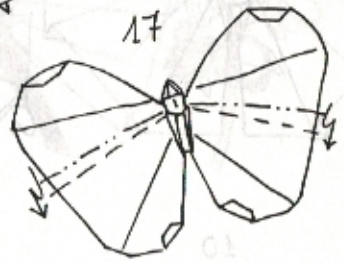


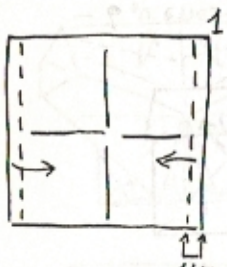




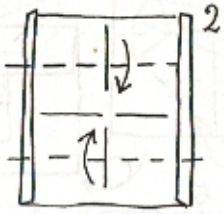




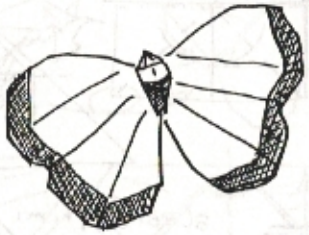




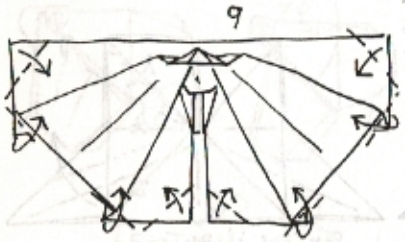
-variante n° 1-



3 dopo procedere come nel modello precedente sino alla fine



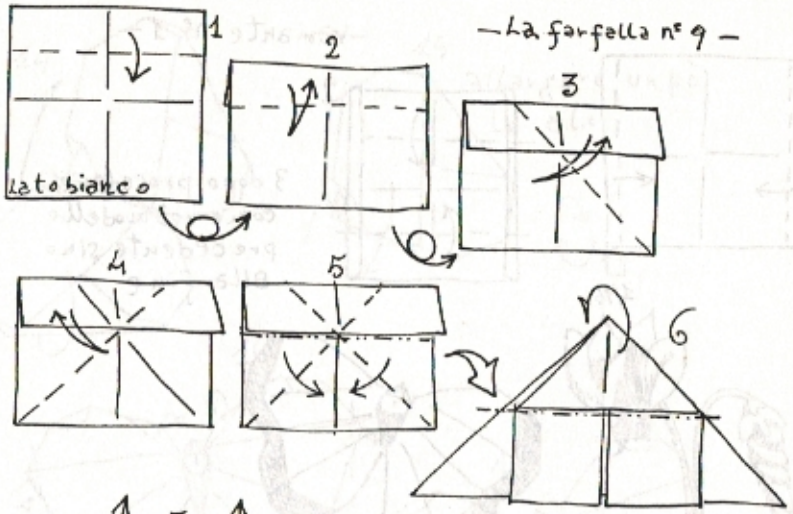
-variante n° 2-

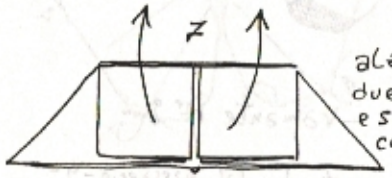


partendo dal passaggio -9- Piegare come segnato e poi procedere normalmente

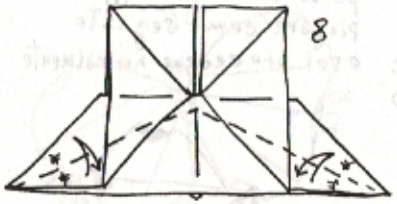
si possono ottenere altre varianti cambiando le pieghe iniziali, o quelle sulle ali. Divertitevi a scoprirle da soli!

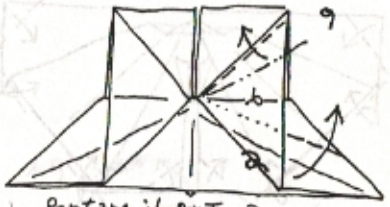
— La farfalla n° 9 —



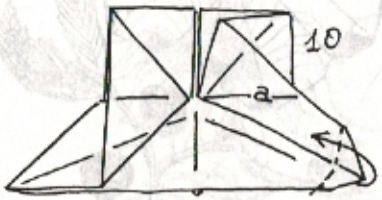


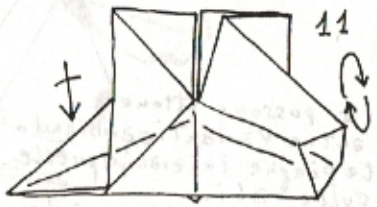
alzare i primi due lembi e schiacciare le costole interne

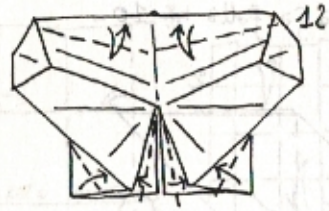


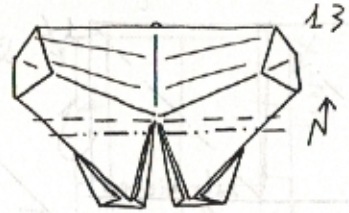


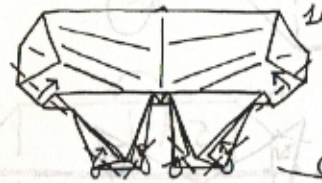
Portare il punto-a- sul punto-b -

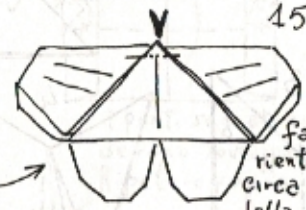




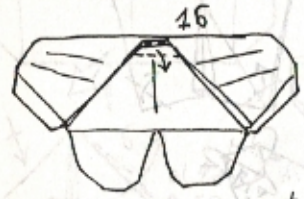


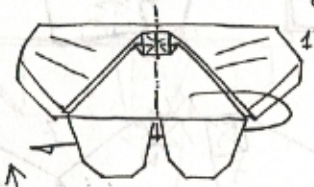


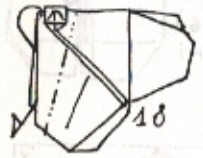




far rientrare circa 1/6 della punta

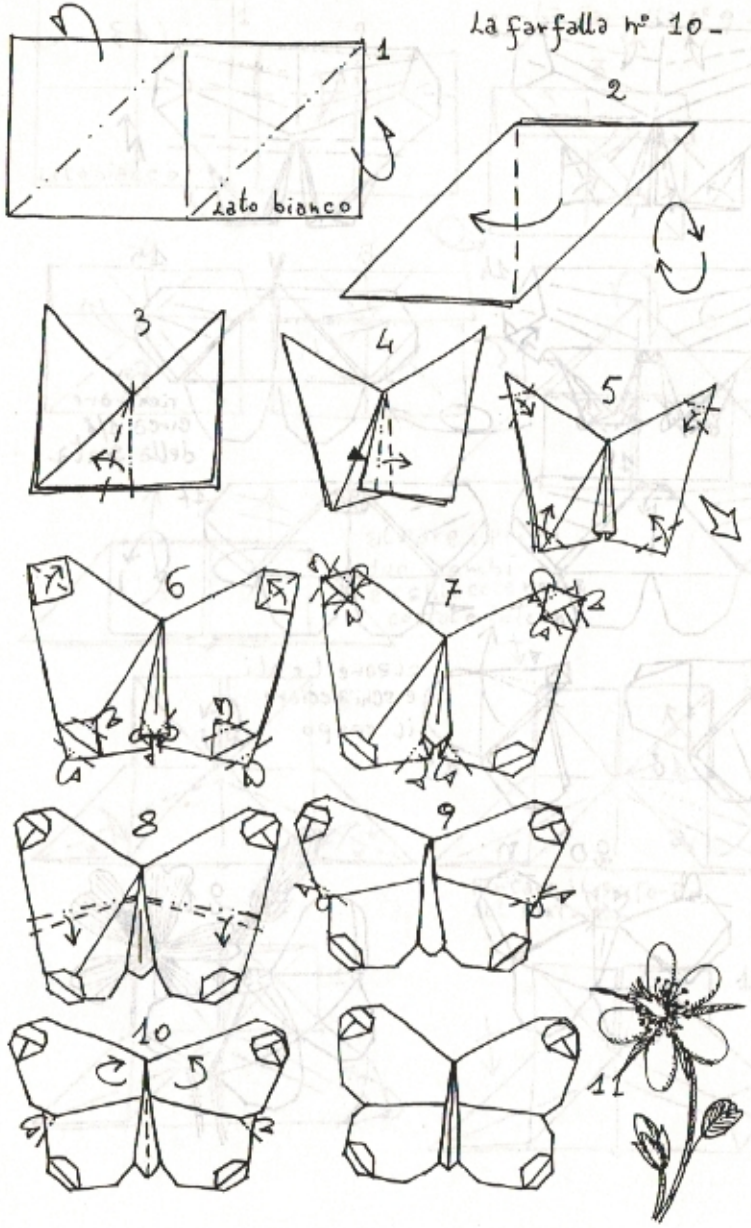




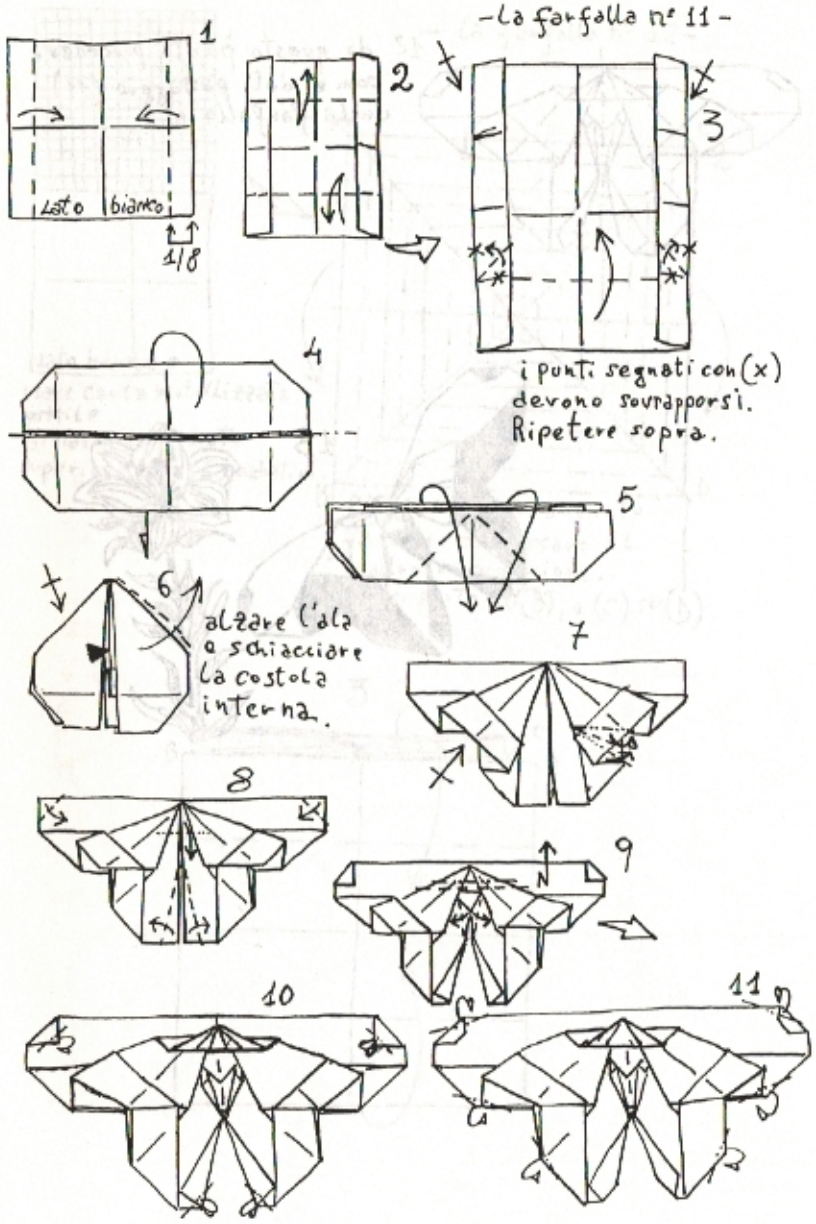


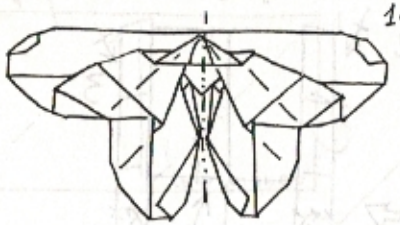
alzare le ali e schiacciare il corpo

La farfalla n° 10 -

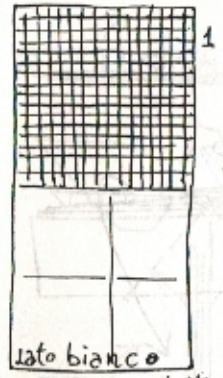


- La farfalla n° 11 -

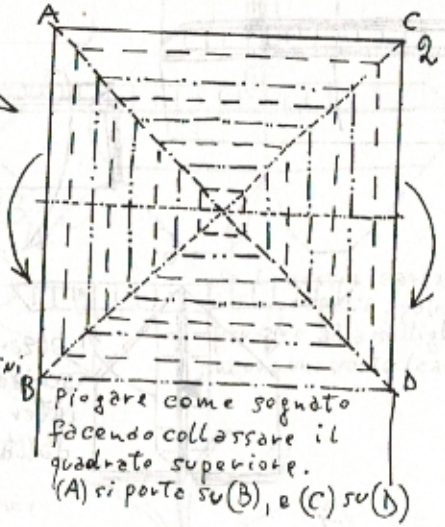




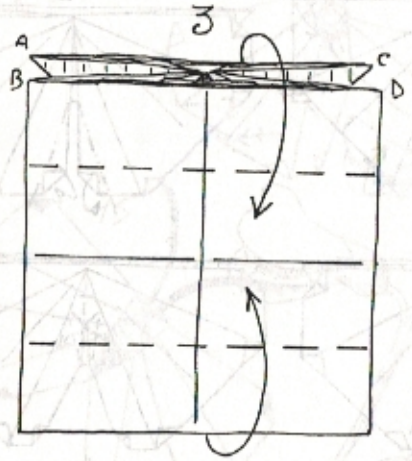
12 da questo punto procedere come dal passaggio (11) della farfalla n° 9.

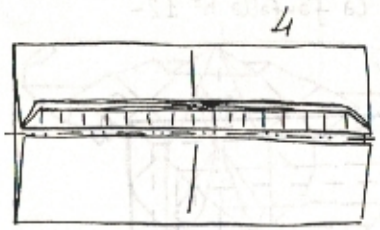


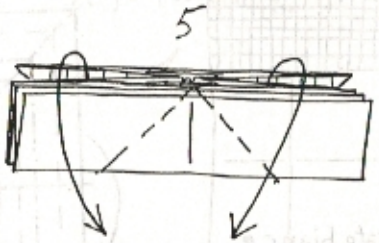
Usare carta metallizzata sottile.
Dividere il quadrato superiore in 156 quadretini.

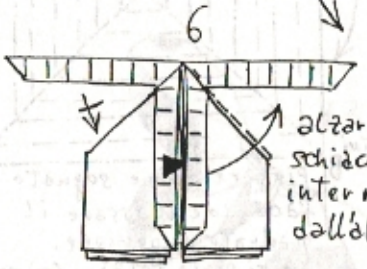


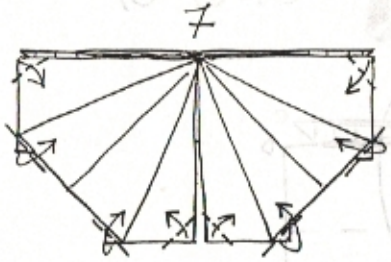
Piegare come segnato facendo collassare il quadrato superiore.
(A) si porta su (B), e (C) su (D)

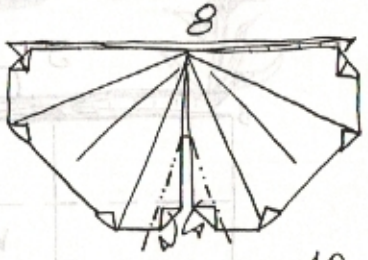


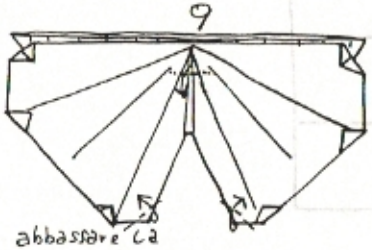


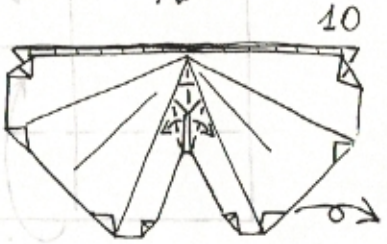


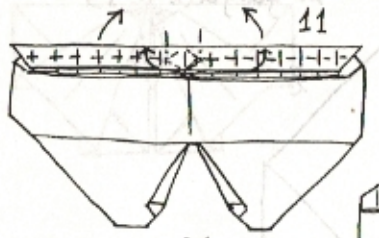


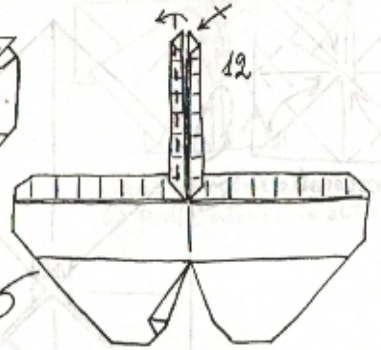




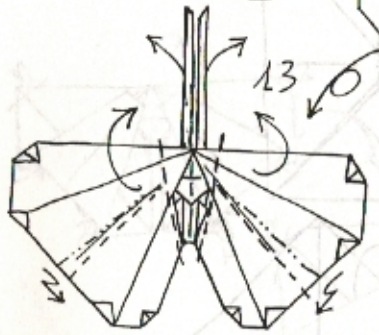






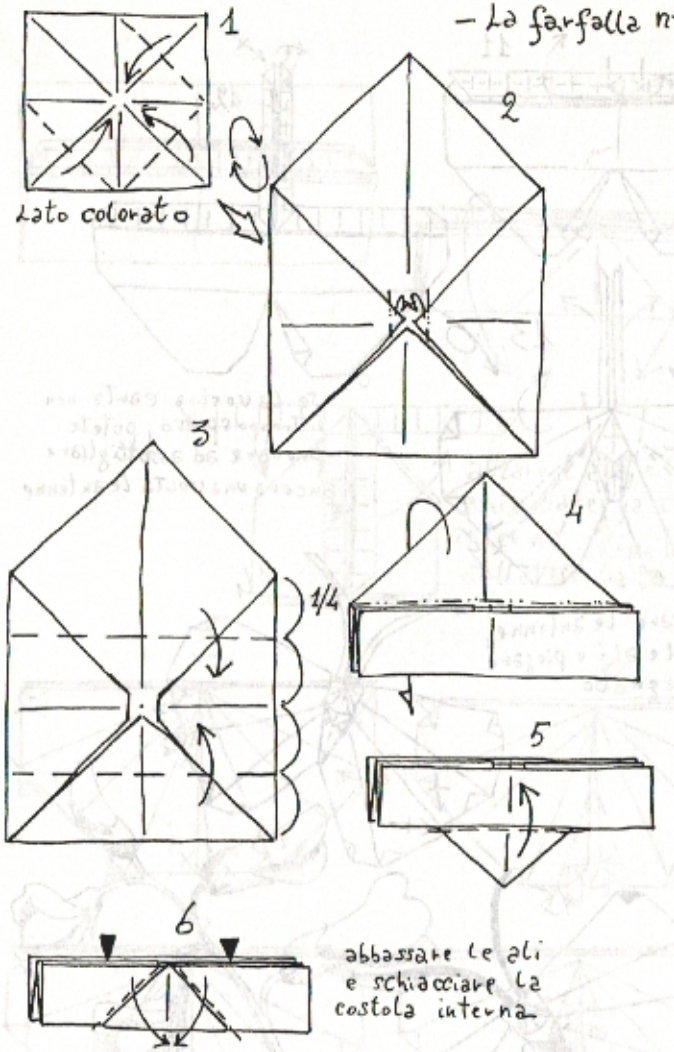


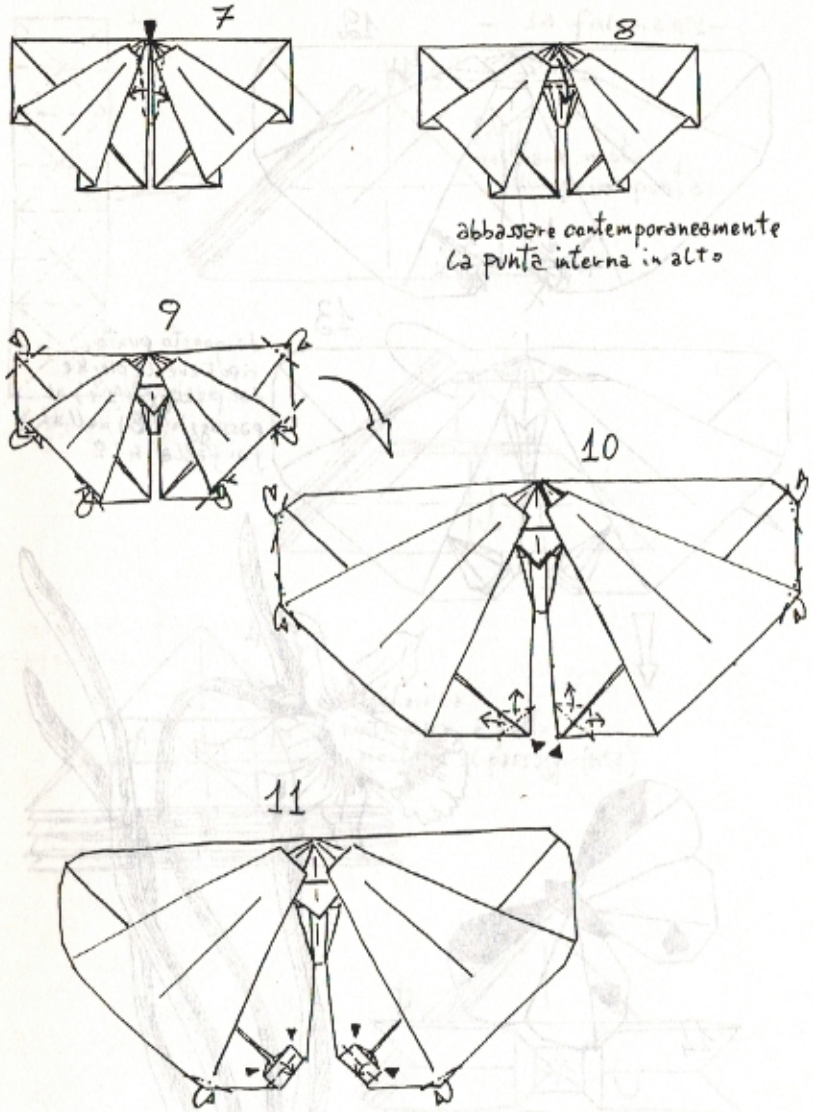
Se la vostra carta non è troppo spessa, potete provare ad assottigliare ancora una volta le antenne



divaricare le antenne, alzare le ali e piegare come segnato

– La farfalla n° 13 –



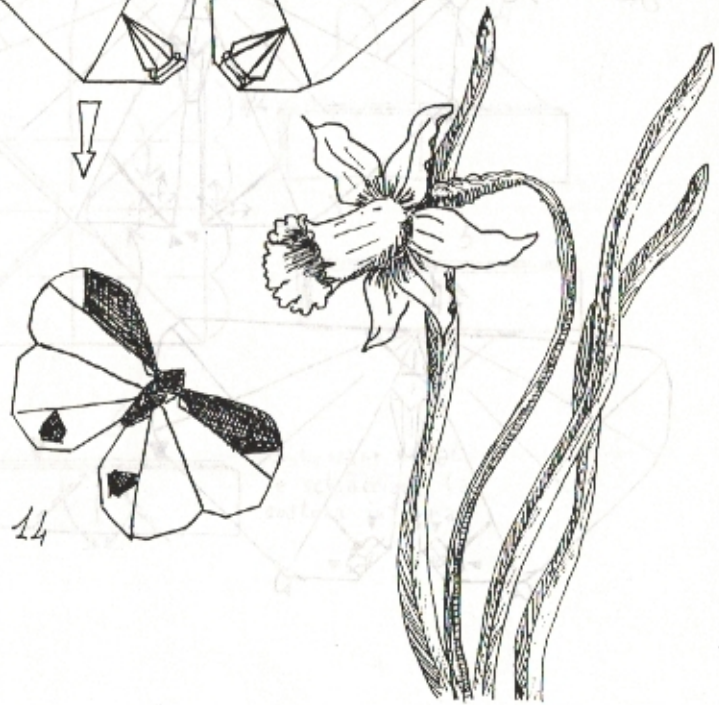


12

13

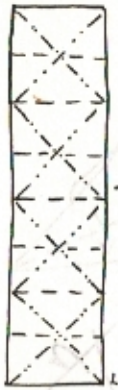
da questo punto, ripetere le pieghe dal passaggio (11) al passaggio (13) della farfalla n° 2

14



– La falena n°1 –

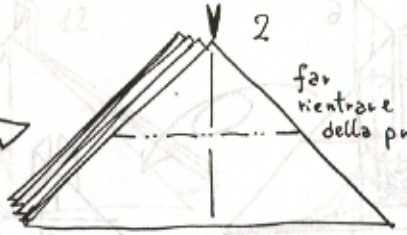
1



1X4

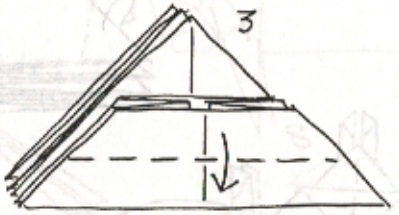
Lato colorato

2



far rientrare metà della prima punta

3



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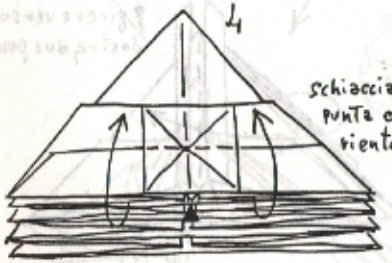
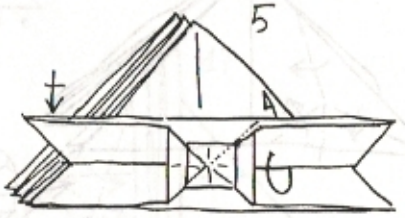
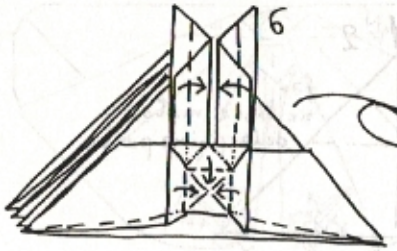


schiacciare la punta che ci è fatto rientrare al passaggio (n° 2)

5

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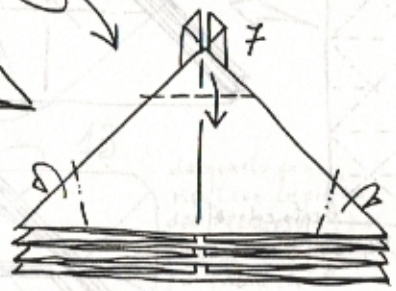
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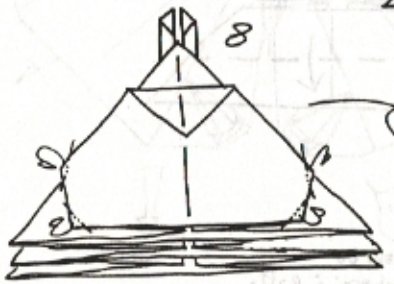
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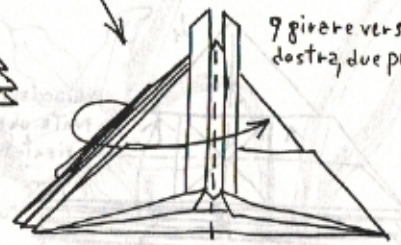
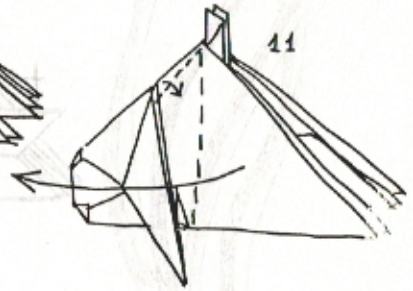

9 girare verso
destra due punte

10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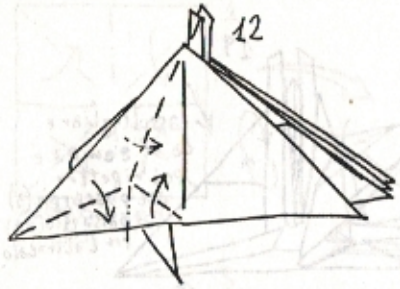
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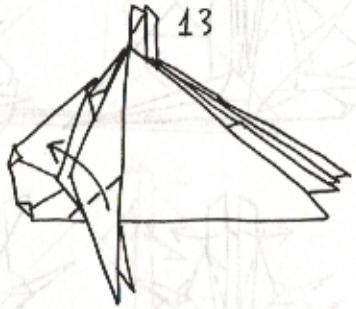
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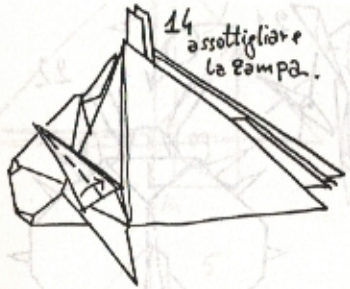
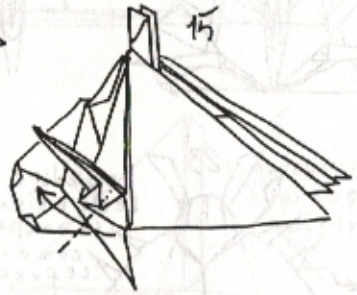

14 assottigliare
la zampa.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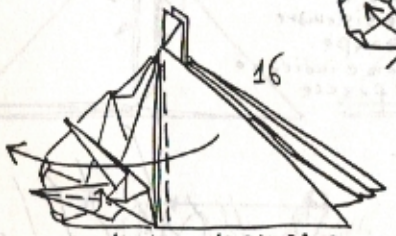
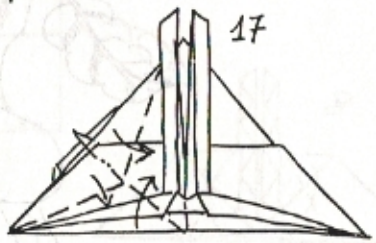

16
assottigliare la zampa e
girare a sinistra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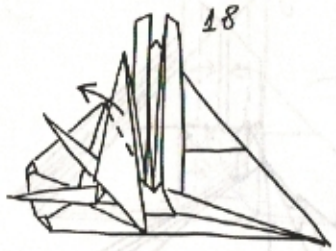
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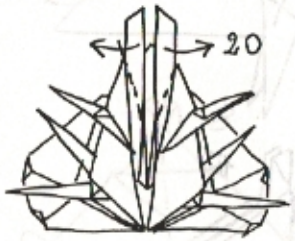
19
assottigliare
la 3ª zampa e
poi ripetere
dal passaggio (9)
al passaggio (11)
per l'altro lato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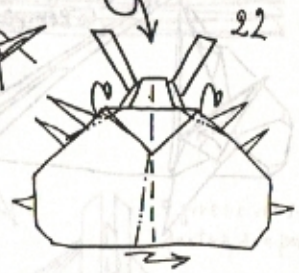
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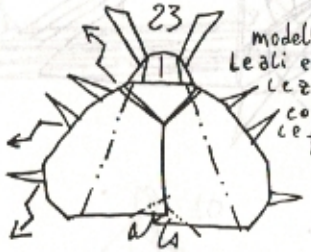
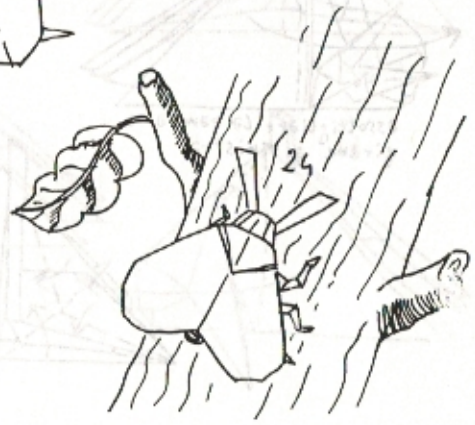

23
modellare
le ali e sistemare
le zampe
come indicano
le frecce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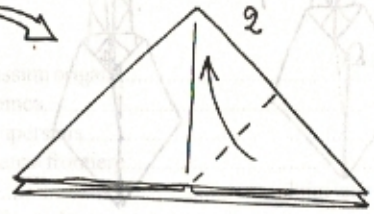
1
lato bianco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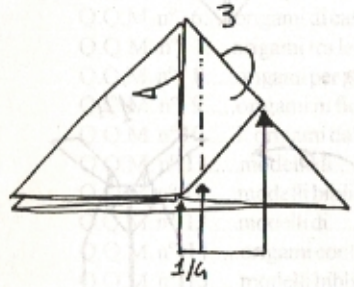
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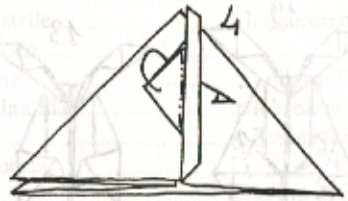
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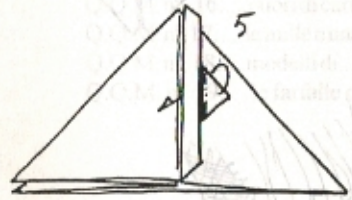
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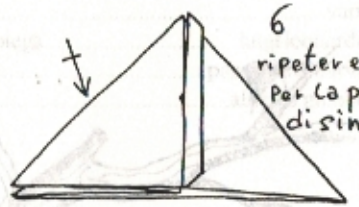
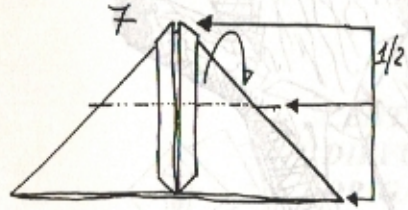

6
ripetere
per la punta
di sinistra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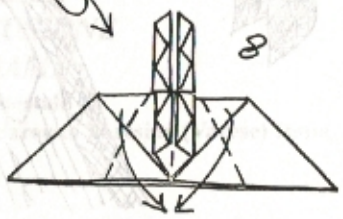
1/2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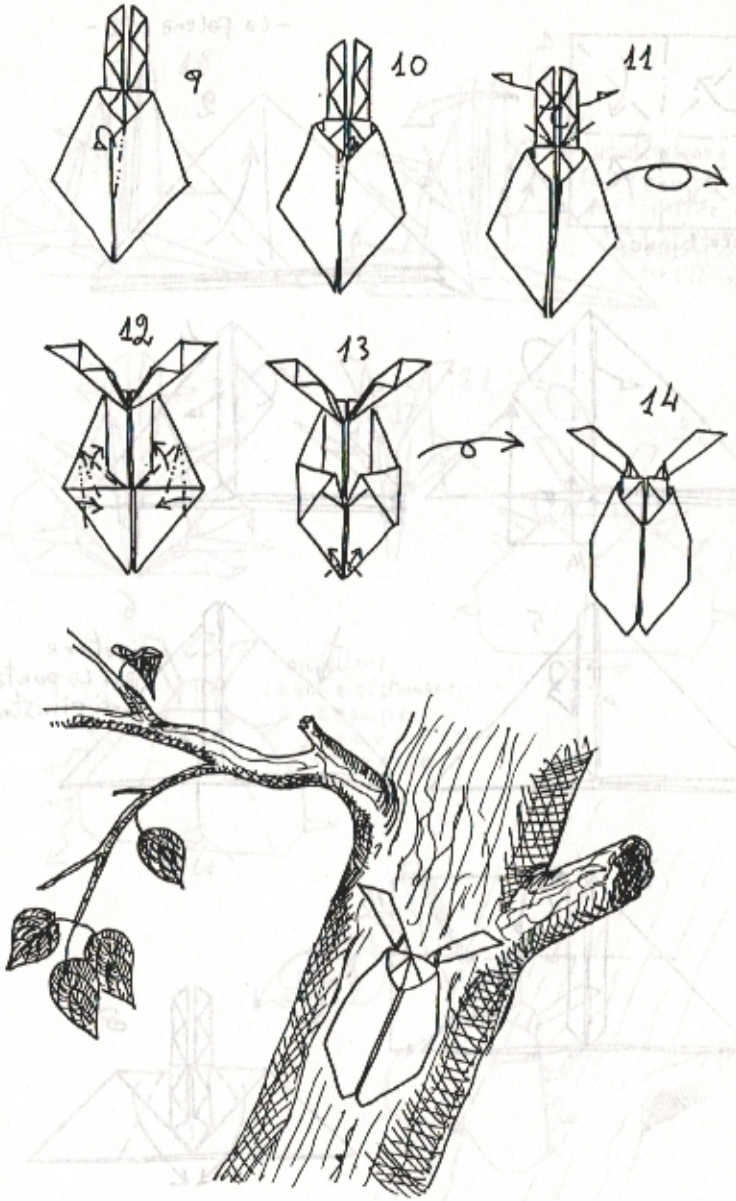

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Q.Q.M. n° 2.....la fisarmonica.....vari
Q.Q.M. n° 3.....origami superstars.....vari
Q.Q.M. n° 4.....origami senza frontiere.....vari
Q.Q.M. n° 5.....presepe.....luigi leonardi
Q.Q.M. n° 6.....origami di casa nostra.....vari
Q.Q.M. n° 7.....origami tra le stelle.....luigi leonardi
Q.Q.M. n° 8.....origami per gioco.....vari
Q.Q.M. n° 9.....origami in fiore.....nilva pillan
Q.Q.M. n° 10.....l' origami dalla a alla z.....paolo bascetta
Q.Q.M. n° 11.....modelli di.....natale fietta
Q.Q.M. n° 12.....modelli biblioteca.....vari
Q.Q.M. n° 13.....modelli di.....roberto morassi
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Q.Q.M. n° 15.....modelli biblioteca.....vari
Q.Q.M. n° 16.....cuori di carta.....vari
Q.Q.M. n° 17.....le mille e una piega.....luigi leonardi
Q.Q.M. n° 18.....modelli di.....pasquale d' auria
Q.Q.M. n° 19.....le farfalle di.....alfredo giunta

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